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ABSTRACTS
from
TRANSACTIONS published in JAPANESE

(Pages refer to the Japanese originals of this volume unless otherwise noticed)

Studies on the Amylase of Yeast. IV.—On the Enzym-chemical Properties (I) Optimum pH and Optimum Temperature. (pp. 803∼807): By Kazuki ONO. (Taihoku Imperial University.)

The Relation between Exchangeable Acidity and Exchangeable Substances of Soils. (pp. 817∼824): By Chikafumi ICHIKAWA. (Gifu Agricultural College.)

Chemical Studies on Enzymes of Grain. III.—On the Relation between the Strength of Starch-liquefing Enzyme of Rice and the Hydrogenion-concentration. (pp. 825∼835): By Gohei YAMAGISHI. (Chemical Laboratory of Morioka Agricultural College, Japan.)

Researches on Viscose Pulp and Viscose Pulp Woods. Part VII.—On the Chemical Compositions of Japanese and Manchurian Birches. (pp. 836∼838): By Masuzo SHIKATA and Hideo ONISHI. (Chemical Laboratory for Forest Prod., Kyoto Imperial University.)

The results of the chemical analyses of Betula Ermanii, Champ. var. communis Koidz. (Karafuto) and Betula japonica, Sieb (Karafuto) and Manchuria were reported.

Die Untersuchungen über die Schimmelpilze welche sich bei Herstellung des "Katuobusi" verwendet werden. (II). (S. 839～844):

Von Ryoji NAKAZAWA, Yoshito TAKEDA und Katsutoshi SUEMATSU. (Department of Industry, Government Research Institute, Taiwan Japan.)

Die Untersuchungen über Rhizopus-arten. III. (S. 845～920):

Von Yoshito TAKEDA. (Department of Industry, Gavernment Research Institute, Taiwan Japan.)

Studies on Manchurian Kaoliang (Andropogon sorghum Brot.) (pp. 921～924):

By Sugao HIRAO. (Agr. chemical Laboratory, Tokyo Imp. University.)

The author isolated three crystalline substances from the hot aqueous extract of kaoliang, namely

(1) Yellow crystal m.p. 249～250°C, which in every points agreed to quercetin-monoglucoside.

(2) White long needle crystal m.p. 240～2°C, which seems to be a new compound belonging to flavanonol group.

(3) White short crystal m.p. 98°～100°C, which in many aspects resembles to catechin.

Part I. On the yellow crystal obtained from kaoliang.

From the hot aqueous extract of 120 kg of unhulled kaoliang, the auther isolated about 1 g pure crystals. It is a flavonol glucoside m.p. 249～250°C. Content of crystal water, melting point and absorption spectrum are all agreed with those of the quercetin-monoglucoside probably quercimeritrin.